

NEGER FONDS.

GENE objecie gemaakt synde tegen de lys van Intekenaren tot het Neger Fonds, en het bedraeg der respective hydringen, als gevoert werden in de *Gouvernement Gazette* en andere Nieuwsbladen van den 2 Juyl en volgende datum.—wordt mitu den kennis gegeven, dat betaling van gemelde hydringen, na aftrek, pro rata, van de kosten door het Committee gemaakt, gescheeld zal op het Stadhuis van en na den late Augustus aanstaande, op elken AANDAG en DONDERDAG, tuschen 3 en 4 urens "Nimiddags.

Alle Personen Procuraten houdende, moeten deselve procureren op den dag der betaling.

D. DENYSEN, Voorzitter.

Kaapstad, 26 July 1848.

DE Ondergetekenden zullen hunne verkoopingen by de Heeren BIJLRE & BARTMAN, op aanstaande ZATERDAG MORGEN voorzien, van de volgende Goederen, om rekening te sluiten, al:

Vale Kastanje,

Herdens Geruij,

Fancy Doekjes,

Zwarte, blauwe en gekleurde Laken,

Zwarte, blauwe en gekleurde Beaver,

Vaal en blauwe Pilothaken,

Flemish Baai, Kombaarsen, enz.

Het gehel zonder Reserve.

HOME, EAGER & Co.

Kaapstad, 19 July 1848. HOME, EAGER & Co.

Almeda, 100 uitkoms ligc goele Matritius Suiker, op last van den Scheper.

JOCKIN'S patente SEIDLITZ, SODA, LEMONADE, GEMBERBIE, en CARRARA TORDER, opbruende CHELTENHAM ZOUT, RASPBERRY-en CITRATED KALI, Almeda HOCKIN'S CIVET GIFT, tot het vermaarden ROTTEEN, MUINEN, en andere oordrikt.

Verkocht door J. T. PUCCOCK & Co., Droogisten, Kaapstad, enige Agenten aan de Kaap de Goede Hoop.

W. J. SMUTS.

IMMIGRANTEN.

Capeholm, Kaapstad, 23 July 1848.

NARIGT wordt by deze gegeven dat het Schip "Orion" met ontrien 200 Immigranten, verwacht wordt op den Tafelbaai ankommen ontrien den late Augustus, en daer alhier enige dagen te vertoeven, naar Port Elizabeth te trotsken sal.

W. PIELD,
Collecteur der Douane.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH BANK

KAPITAAL £100,000.

Directeuren:

De Heer P. M. BRINK, Voorzitter,

De Heer J. A. H. WICHT,

De Heer P. J. ROUX, P. soon,

De Heer J. A. BAM,

De Heer W.M. SMITH,

De Heer P. VAN BREDA, Arend soon,

De Heer J. M. WENTZEL,

De Heer J. TROMP,

De Heer J. VANRENEN,

AANZOEKEN om Discontos aangenomen on

overwogen dagelyks tuschen 9 en 11 ure.

G. RAWSTORNE, Kasier.

TE HUUR.

EN kan op den eersten October aanstaande, worden aangevraagd, het Huys thans geoccupéerd door den Heer Commissaris General PALMER—Hetzalre is den beste woningen in den Tafelbaai; heeft een fraai uitzag, en is goed gelegen.

TE KOOP aan de Pakhuizen van J. H. WICHT, Langemarkstraat, No. 50.

Den 20 July 1848.

JOCKIN'S patente SEIDLITZ, SODA, LEMONADE, GEMBERBIE, en CARRARA TORDER, opbruende CHELTENHAM ZOUT, RASPBERRY-en CITRATED KALI, Almeda HOCKIN'S CIVET GIFT, tot het vermaarden ROTTEEN, MUINEN, en andere oordrikt.

Verkocht door J. T. PUCCOCK & Co., Droogisten, Kaapstad, enige Agenten aan de Kaap de Goede Hoop.

W. J. SMUTS.

Bureau van den Baljuw

Kaapstad, 26 July 1848.

N Executie van het Gewyde van het Hooge Gerechtschaff, in den ongeroen, Zaken, zullen de Hooge Verkoopingen worden gehouden:

AFDELING STELLENBOSCH.

LAWTON & WHITTA v. CHARLES PERRY.

Op Maandag den 31 July 1848, ten 10 ure a.m., aan des gedagdens woning te Stellenbosch, van Huismeubelen te soorten, Glas en Aardewerk, Platty en Zilverwerk, Keukengedrechtes, een Kar, 2 Melkkoeken, met Kalven, enz. enz.

P. SANDENBERGH, qq.

De Weduwe SIMON STRONCK, versus EDUARD HAM-MAN SCHOLTZ.

Op Dinsdag den 8 Augustus 1848, ten 10 ure a.m., op den gedagdens Woonplaats, gelegen aan Moddergat, van alle soorten Hulsmaten, Glas en Aardewerk, Konkengedrechtes, 2 Stukken rat en ander Vatwerk, een Pyp Wyn, en Brandywinketel, een Kar, 2 Melkkoeken, met Kalven, enz. enz.

AFDELING WORCESTER.

JOHAN GEORG STEYTLER, N.G., versus JACOBUS MARHS. PEEL.

Op Dinsdag, den 8 Augustus 1848, ten 10 ure a.m., in front van den Kantoor van den Adjunkt Baljuw te Worcester, van een Ossenwagen compleet, met Jukken en 11 Osseen.

AFDELING VAN DE PAARL.

Eregeuteuren van wylen ADRIAAN JAC. LOUW, versus JOHANNES ANDREAS GRUNDELINGH, Jan zoons,

Op Dinsdag den late Augustus 1848, ten 10 ure a.m., van den Gedagdens woning, aan de Paarl, van Huismeubelen te soorten, Glas en Aardewerk, Platty en Zilverwerk, Keukengedrechtes, een Pyp, Zadel en Toom, een open Kar, 1 Plog, Tuig, 4 Varkens, en verschieden andere Artikelen.

D. J. CLOOTE, Baljuw.

BEVALLEN, op de plaats "Goede Hoop," Swellendam, op den 15 July 1848, Mejuffrouw J. H. MUNNIK, van tweeling Dochters.

ALSMEDDE,

Het Losgoed, bestaande in Tasels, Stoelen, Kasten, enz. &c. Bovengemeld Eigendom kan dijkelyks bezigtig worden.

J. G. STEGMANN, Test. Exec.

In den Insolventen Boedel van J. H. HORMYN, L. D. TENDERS

VOOR twee Z. A. Bank Aandeelen, zullen

ontvangen worden ten Kantoor van den Insolventen Tak der Executore Kamer, tot aanstaande WOENSDAG, ten 12 ure. De hoogste Tender zal worden aangenomen.

F. GODF. WATERMEYER, voor den Curator.

Kaapstad, 26 July 1848.

VERHUIZING.

A. W. & W. H. FLETCHER,

NAAR No. 2, KEIZERSGRACHT,

VOORHEEN No. 61, LANGEMARKTSTRAAT.

N.B. Te Huur het Pakhuis No. 19, Langemarkstraat—Adres als boven.

Kaapstad, 26 July 1848.

W. H. FLETCHER,

No. 100, LOOPSTRAAT.

DE HUUR,—het bovengemeld Huis, met een

Tuin huize, private Waterleiding en elk ander geryf, wel gelegen in een zeer respectabele familie. Aanbiedt gegeven te boven.

Kaapstad, 25 July 1848.

HET LONDONSCHÉ LAARZEN EN SCHOENEN.

MAGAZYN,

IN HET GROOT EN KLEIN,

HEFT ontvangen per Osborne en andere late

aankomsten, WINTER LAARZEN EN SCHOENEN van alle soorten, welke wagens netheid en duurzaamheid niet overtroffen kunnen worden.

Stork WANDELLAARZEN en DREDNOUGHTS

SLUCHER LAARZEN, 18c. per paar.

FRANCIS CLOGS 2s.

TAPIT SCHOOENEN, met flannel getoed 2s. 6d.

Fliecy en Cork SOKKEN, Waterproof.

Zwarte en witte SATINEN SCHOOENEN 7s. 6d.

En elke andere soort van Damess, Herren en Kinderen Laarzen en Schoenen, tegen even lage prijzen.

R. J. JOSEPH & Co.

24, Heerengracht.

HEROPENING VAN JESSUP'S OORSPRONKELYKE VERW-ETABLISSEMENT.

WILLIAM JESSUP,

Zyden en Wollen Verven, Schoonmaker van Kleederen, en Linnen Verglazener,

NEEMT de vryheid de Damess en Heeren dezer

stad, zoowel als van de naburige steden en dorpen te

beregen, dat hy bovengemeld bezigheid in al hare takken

toekomt, tot No. 45, HOUTSTRAAT, nabij St. George's Kerk, waar alle orders aan hem teovertrouwd, ten spede zijn uitgevoerd.

Hy vergroot kennis te geven dat, alle schikkungen gemaakt hebben welke nooddig

syn tot geryf van besigheid, hy door yver, goed werk en lage

prijs, hoopt een gedeelte der publieke gunst te genieten.

zorger van ouderloze broders en zusters, moet, volgens deszelfs eisch, alleen in steek, laten, ten einde der wapenen naantogden. Niets werd in aanmerking genomen.

Het bevel tot den optogt was de enige wet; en niemand wroeg er na, of, schenker er ten minsten om te geven, wat er van de mabylevenden worden moet. Gemis en ontbering, ja, nypende behoeft waren hiervan da onvermydelijke gevolgen, en da hetverschijnende rendende tooneelen deden zich voor. De onoordelikheid, of liever willekeurige kiesingen, hadden mede eenen alleraadelijker invloed op den landbouw—en wy gelooven gernst te kunnen beweren, dat de staattoo Commando denzelven meer geïnteerd en onderdroeg heeft, dan enige roest of misoog van vroegere jaren. Alle handel stond boven dien geheel geheel stil; het gewoon crediet was volkomen gesloten; en margespoedigheid en ellende vertoonden zich allerdele. Wy wisten het wel, dat dese dingen de schier onvermydelijke gevolg zyn van alle oorlogvoering; maar, wy wisten het even goed, dat in ons geval, deselve voor het grootste gedeelte, was volkomen.

De Boeren van de Krietrivier, ten minsten

meedijs, maakten die van den volk voort, dat verstandig was om te overwinnen.

De Kerkers aldus deszelfs dank betrouwbaar hadden voor de Commissie welke van wege de Synode in die gewesten werkzaam is geweest, om dat op dezelfde wylde enige andere Leeraars tot hen mochten worden afgeronden om de genade-middelen

minsten, slechts naar de gelegenheid wachten om zich aan het gewelddadig gezag, thans aldus ongebruik van kracht, te onttrekken. Wat eerstgemeld—de Boeren van de Krietrivier, ten minsten

benige leden die Port Elizabeth op

spreekt, maakte, dat de volk van die

Commissie, en eenige wege, verstandig was om te overwinnen.

De Kerkers aldus deszelfs dank betrouwbaar hadden voor de Commissie welke van wege de Synode in die gewesten werkzaam is geweest, om dat op dezelfde wylde enige andere Leeraars tot hen mochten worden afgeronden om de genade-middelen

minsten, slechts naar de gelegenheid wachten om zich aan het gewelddadig gezag, thans aldus ongebruik van kracht, te onttrekken. Wat eerstgemeld—de Boeren van de Krietrivier, ten minsten

benige leden die Port Elizabeth op

spreekt, maakte, dat de volk van die

Commissie, en eenige wege, verstandig was om te overwinnen.

De Kerkers aldus deszelfs dank betrouwbaar hadden voor de Commissie welke van wege de Synode in die gewesten werkzaam is geweest, om dat op dezelfde wylde enige andere Leeraars tot hen mochten worden afgeronden om de genade-middelen

minsten, slechts naar de gelegenheid wachten om zich aan het gewelddadig gezag, thans aldus ongebruik van kracht, te onttrekken. Wat eerstgemeld—de Boeren van de Krietrivier, ten minsten

benige leden die Port Elizabeth op

spreekt, maakte, dat de volk van die

Commissie, en eenige wege, verstandig was om te overwinnen.

De Kerkers aldus deszelfs dank betrouwbaar hadden voor de Commissie welke van wege de Synode in die gewesten werkzaam is geweest, om dat op dezelfde wylde enige andere Leeraars tot hen mochten worden afgeronden om de genade-middelen

minsten, slechts naar de gelegenheid wachten om zich aan het gewelddadig gezag, thans aldus ongebruik van kracht, te onttrekken. Wat eerstgemeld—de Boeren van de Krietrivier, ten minsten

benige leden die Port Elizabeth op

spreekt, maakte, dat de volk van die

Commissie, en eenige wege, verstandig was om te overwinnen.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, JULY 27, 1848.

The proposal of His Excellency the Governor to organize the burgher force of this colony, as originally communicated, might have had a tendency to occasion considerable excitement.

The people of this colony are quite as averse to military life as the people of England themselves, and any proposal having the appearance of enlisting them in it, is, as a natural consequence, viewed with a certain degree of abhorrence. A great number of them had to participate in all the hardships, privations and toils attendant thereon, during the last Kafir war, and the display of this disposition, even to a greater extent, would now indeed occasion no surprise.

The explanations since given by His Excellency—as contained in the Resolutions proposed by him to the Council, and communicated in our paper of the 17th instant,—are, in our opinion, well calculated, however, to remove this doubt; and to show that the object of the proposed change is nothing else, but fortunately, also, nothing less, than to improve the old Commando system in such a manner, as to render it less oppressive to individuals, and more efficient for the protection of the public.

The Draft Ordinance to secure this end, will only be presented to the Council at its next Session in October, and it is therefore impossible to express any positive opinion on the measure itself, before we are acquainted with its details. This much, however, we venture to assert, that any improvement on the old system, if it is to remain in force at all, will be heartily welcome.

That system rested on no foundation save that of mere caprice. It tore the head of a family from their midst at a moment's notice;—the son, the consolation and only prop of aged parents, or the only supporter of orphan brothers and sisters, was, by its provisions, compelled to abandon everything in order to gird on the sword. Nothing was taken into consideration. The order to commence the march was the only law, and nobody enquired, or at least appeared to care, what was to become of those that were left behind. Want and privation, day, even utter desolation, were the inevitable results of such a proceeding, and the most heart-rending scenes presented themselves.

The injudicious, or rather arbitrary selections, had also a most pernicious effect on agriculture, and we think that we can safely assert that the last commando has been a greater scourge to it than any blight or failure of previous years. All traffic, moreover, was at a stand; ordinary credit had received a complete shock, and gloom and misery were perceptible on every hand. We well know that these things almost invariably attend the prosecution of war; but we also know full well that in our instance they were mainly, if not entirely, attributable—as far at least as the Western Division of the Colony was concerned—to the extraordinary requisition that was made, by virtue of the old system, to prosecute the late Kafir war.

Burgher duty, however modified—we readily admit this—is no agreeable task. We, at any rate, decidedly prefer the desk. But if the Parent Country be indeed unable or refuses to protect a Colony over which she claims sovereignty, and the law requires us to take up arms, we deem it a most important matter that we should also know on what terms and to what extent that duty is required of us.

The Draft Ordinance to be submitted to the Legislative Council will, we trust, sufficiently explain and decide those important points. For the present we deem it the safest course to abstain from further remark; but meanwhile we shall not refrain from laying before the public, and especially our country readers, everything that may tend to acquaint them with the views of His Excellency on this momentous subject, and with this object we insert the following extract from a speech lately made at a public dinner given at Government House:—

"Drinking the health of the troops gives me an opportunity of saying before you, the officers of my government, the gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and other influential persons, here assembled,—that it is my intention to aggrandise a force to prevent such evils as I have alluded to, from ever again afflicting the inhabitants of this colony. We have men and means in abundance,—we want for neither courage nor energy to rally round the standard that may be planted for the defence of the colony,—but we do want laws and regulations for calling forth the people, if need be, in a just and equitable manner, so as not to occasion greater loss or inconvenience than is absolutely necessary, and less obnoxious than the old Commando system was. I would not interfere with the original Boers, as regards the Commando system; but I would modify it, for them, so that when a portion of them took the field the other portion should form a kind of second line, to protect the frontier within the colony. But with regard to our own countrymen, men of mixed descent, and readily accustomed to the performances of separate duties, I propose to form them into separate corps, so that while the man in the ordinary circumstances, to follow their usual avocations, they may not be unprepared if called upon, or without the means of rendering effective service against the enemy. We know that this was not the case when they so readily responded to the call made upon them on the breaking out of the last war;—on the contrary, they were crowded together in shoals, without any power of united action, or any prospect but that of starvation before them. Therefore, gentlemen, it is my intention to lay before you, without delay, a plan for the formation of a species of Yeomanry throughout the colony, but most numerous upon the Eastern Frontier. And I trust so to organize this force that should the cursed trump of war ever again be sounded, every man will know the duty he has to perform; and while a cord of brotherhood will advance to repel the invader, the remainder, and by far the greater number, will be set to carry on the pursuits of peaceful industry, until the Colony be saved from those ruinous losses under the effects of which many of our rulers believe not our report. Oh that I had the Wilder ness a place of rest, of refuge from men of treachery and blood."

The lament of the farmers and Burghers in despair.

Men of Africa, East and West, Brothers. I have associated myself with you and I am one with you, and we all must be constitutionally free; and we all must be one, one head, one heart, one mind. I have thrown aside that horrid delusion that I had to endure in the first four months of my residence here, to speak of myself, but when I understood that you spoke for me, I did so. And now we are once more on the railroad in word and mind. Remember we must attend to fit. Oh what a bitterness of soul does God intend to visit on those, who have unjustly oppressed me. "But I hope that I will not always be witness to it." When wisdom leaves the Councils of the land, and frequently during the night when in bed, as well as I could, the best manner whereby you may and could have relief afforded you. What do you think, that at the departure of one Governor, though he committed mistakes for which he was the best Governor this colony ever had? and the arrival of another, that I could venture to speak to you; when all the candles of the world were bought up to blaze away, and light up our own dark path (how I wish that they had been lit up with prudence) how could any man venture to say a word? There was a great blaze that immediately admit, to the animal spirits that darkness. But how few amongst you reflect what he is about. Some light in their houses because the municipality orders them; others light up because they see their neighbours do so, and others again illuminate their windows, because they are afraid of compound fractures in their glass panes. But from whatever cause or motive they may have lit up, there was a great blaze, and reflection of light, and oh! how I would have rejoiced if it had caused to you reflection of mind. In such a great and general blaze of candles, I was afraid to address you, but I then reflected in my mind. Now that time is past, shall I be afraid to address you at this hour? No, NEVER. Only stand by me constitutionally and on my oath and honor, I shall, I must bring you constitutionally free. If I fail, attribute it not to the great reflection amongst you; but to the great and the general confusion, the want of unanimity. All men must be ONE MAN and ONE MAN must be the same as if he were ALL MEN, and where God sees you inclined to help yourselves, HE HAS PROMISED TO BLESS YOUR WORK. It was not to light up the thin administrator's path that the candles were bought; he knew well what he was about with the brass knob stuck upon one stick and the spear stuck upon another, and carried by two Dragoons

children, against utter demoralization and anarchy, and thus to secure them a peaceful life. We showed them how, in many respects, said privileges far exceeded those hitherto enjoyed by the inhabitants of the colony. We assured them that means would be devised for the education of their children, and for providing them with ministers of their own church. All those advantages appear, however, to have been slighted—and rejected, and for some time, at least, to be wholly thwarted by the line of conduct which a great number of those unfortunate men have been induced to adopt—which, if persevered in, threatens them with inevitable destruction,—and which must cause the more surprise, because the majority, or at any rate a large number of the Emigrants on the Riet and Modder Rivers, appeared to appreciate the professed boon, and repeatedly expressed their thanks for it.

It is impossible at present to determine the extent to which the rebellion may already have spread, but the general opinion appears to be that a great number of the Emigrants have taken no part whatever in it, whilst others only await an opportunity to withdraw from the violent rule now unfortunately exercised there.

As regards the first,—The Farmers on the Riet River—at least, we have learnt on good authority that the vestry there, having expressed their thanks for the commission, which on behalf of the Synod, had labored in those regions, to regulate the affairs of the church, has earnestly requested that other ministers might, in the same manner, be deputed to them, to dispense the means of grace. We trust these men will have adhered to this honourable principle, by keeping aloof from all interference or communication with the rebellious party, who, by their wickedness, attempt to overthrow lawful authority, and to plunge into misery and wretchedness themselves and those who may be foolish enough to allow themselves to be led astray by their infernal advice.

We hear that the Synodical Commission, after the receipt of the above request, and after having been informed by the Revd. Messrs. Murray and Albany of the necessity of deputing a second Commission, immediately resolved to comply without delay with the request of our expatriated farmers the march was the only law, and nobody enquired, or at least appeared to care, what was to become of those that were left behind. Want and privation, day, even utter desolation, were the inevitable results of such a proceeding, and the most heart-rending scenes presented themselves.

The injudicious, or rather arbitrary selections, had also a most pernicious effect on agriculture, and we think that we can safely assert that the last commando has been a greater scourge to it than any blight or failure of previous years. All traffic, moreover, was at a stand; ordinary credit had received a complete shock, and gloom and misery were perceptible on every hand. We well know that these things almost invariably attend the prosecution of war; but we also know full well that in our instance they were mainly, if not entirely, attributable—as far at least as the Western Division of the Colony was concerned—to the extraordinary requisition that was made, by virtue of the old system, to prosecute the late Kafir war.

Burgher duty, however modified—we readily admit this—is no agreeable task. We, at any rate, decidedly prefer the desk. But if the Parent Country be indeed unable or refuses to protect a Colony over which she claims sovereignty, and the law requires us to take up arms, we deem it a most important matter that we should also know on what terms and to what extent that duty is required of us.

The Draft Ordinance to be submitted to the Legislative Council will, we trust, sufficiently explain and decide those important points. For the present we deem it the safest course to abstain from further remark; but meanwhile we shall not refrain from laying before the public, and especially our country readers, everything that may tend to acquaint them with the views of His Excellency on this momentous subject, and with this object we insert the following extract from a speech lately made at a public dinner given at Government House:—

"Drinking the health of the troops gives me an opportunity of saying before you, the officers of my government, the gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and other influential persons, here assembled,—that it is my intention to aggrandise a force to prevent such evils as I have alluded to, from ever again afflicting the inhabitants of this colony. We have men and means in abundance,—we want for neither courage nor energy to rally round the standard that may be planted for the defence of the colony,—but we do want laws and regulations for calling forth the people, if need be, in a just and equitable manner, so as not to occasion greater loss or inconvenience than is absolutely necessary, and less obnoxious than the old Commando system was. I would not interfere with the original Boers, as regards the Commando system; but I would modify it, for them, so that when a portion of them took the field the other portion should form a kind of second line, to protect the frontier within the colony. Therefore, gentlemen, it is my intention to lay before you, without delay, a plan for the formation of a species of Yeomanry throughout the colony, but most numerous upon the Eastern Frontier. And I trust so to organize this force that should the cursed trump of war ever again be sounded, every man will know the duty he has to perform; and while a cord of brotherhood will advance to repel the invader, the remainder, and by far the greater number, will be set to carry on the pursuits of peaceful industry, until the Colony be saved from those ruinous losses under the effects of which many of our rulers believe not our report. Oh that I had the Wilder ness a place of rest, of refuge from men of treachery and blood."

The lament of the farmers and Burghers in despair.

Men of Africa, East and West, Brothers. I have associated myself with you and I am one with you, and we all must be constitutionally free; and we all must be one, one head, one heart, one mind. I have thrown aside that horrid delusion that I had to endure in the first four months of my residence here, to speak of myself, but when I understood that you spoke for me, I did so. And now we are once more on the railroad in word and mind. Remember we must attend to fit. Oh what a bitterness of soul does God intend to visit on those, who have unjustly oppressed me. "But I hope that I will not always be witness to it." When wisdom leaves the Councils of the land, and frequently during the night when in bed, as well as I could, the best manner whereby you may and could have relief afforded you. What do you think, that at the departure of one Governor, though he committed mistakes for which he was the best Governor this colony ever had? and the arrival of another, that I could venture to speak to you; when all the candles of the world were bought up to blaze away, and light up our own dark path (how I wish that they had been lit up with prudence) how could any man venture to say a word? There was a great blaze that immediately admit, to the animal spirits that darkness. But how few amongst you reflect what he is about. Some light in their houses because the municipality orders them; others light up because they see their neighbours do so, and others again illuminate their windows, because they are afraid of compound fractures in their glass panes. But from whatever cause or motive they may have lit up, there was a great blaze, and reflection of light, and oh! how I would have rejoiced if it had caused to you reflection of mind. In such a great and general blaze of candles, I was afraid to address you, but I then reflected in my mind. Now that time is past, shall I be afraid to address you at this hour? No, NEVER. Only stand by me constitutionally and on my oath and honor, I shall, I must bring you constitutionally free. If I fail, attribute it not to the great reflection amongst you; but to the great and the general confusion, the want of unanimity. All men must be ONE MAN and ONE MAN must be the same as if he were ALL MEN, and where God sees you inclined to help yourselves, HE HAS PROMISED TO BLESS YOUR WORK. It was not to light up the thin administrator's path that the candles were bought; he knew well what he was about with the brass knob stuck upon one stick and the spear stuck upon another, and carried by two Dragoons

children, against utter demoralization and anarchy, and thus to secure them a peaceful life. We showed them how, in many respects, said privileges far exceeded those hitherto enjoyed by the inhabitants of the colony. We assured them that means would be devised for the education of their children, and for providing them with ministers of their own church. All those advantages appear, however, to have been slighted—and rejected, and for some time, at least, to be wholly thwarted by the line of conduct which a great number of those unfortunate men have been induced to adopt—which, if persevered in, threatens them with inevitable destruction,—and which must cause the more surprise, because the majority, or at any rate a large number of the Emigrants on the Riet and Modder Rivers, appeared to appreciate the professed boon, and repeatedly expressed their thanks for it.

It is impossible at present to determine the extent to which the rebellion may already have spread, but the general opinion appears to be that a great number of the Emigrants have taken no part whatever in it, whilst others only await an opportunity to withdraw from the violent rule now unfortunately exercised there.

As regards the first,—The Farmers on the Riet River—at least, we have learnt on good authority that the vestry there, having expressed their thanks for the commission, which on behalf of the Synod, had labored in those regions, to regulate the affairs of the church, has earnestly requested that other ministers might, in the same manner, be deputed to them, to dispense the means of grace. We trust these men will have adhered to this honourable principle, by keeping aloof from all interference or communication with the rebellious party, who, by their wickedness, attempt to overthrow lawful authority, and to plunge into misery and wretchedness themselves and those who may be foolish enough to allow themselves to be led astray by their infernal advice.

We hear that the Synodical Commission, after the receipt of the above request, and after having been informed by the Revd. Messrs. Murray and Albany of the necessity of deputing a second Commission, immediately resolved to comply without delay with the request of our expatriated farmers the march was the only law, and nobody enquired, or at least appeared to care, what was to become of those that were left behind. Want and privation, day, even utter desolation, were the inevitable results of such a proceeding, and the most heart-rending scenes presented themselves.

The injudicious, or rather arbitrary selections, had also a most pernicious effect on agriculture, and we think that we can safely assert that the last commando has been a greater scourge to it than any blight or failure of previous years. All traffic, moreover, was at a stand; ordinary credit had received a complete shock, and gloom and misery were perceptible on every hand. We well know that these things almost invariably attend the prosecution of war; but we also know full well that in our instance they were mainly, if not entirely, attributable—as far at least as the Western Division of the Colony was concerned—to the extraordinary requisition that was made, by virtue of the old system, to prosecute the late Kafir war.

Burgher duty, however modified—we readily admit this—is no agreeable task. We, at any rate, decidedly prefer the desk. But if the Parent Country be indeed unable or refuses to protect a Colony over which she claims sovereignty, and the law requires us to take up arms, we deem it a most important matter that we should also know on what terms and to what extent that duty is required of us.

The Draft Ordinance to be submitted to the Legislative Council will, we trust, sufficiently explain and decide those important points. For the present we deem it the safest course to abstain from further remark; but meanwhile we shall not refrain from laying before the public, and especially our country readers, everything that may tend to acquaint them with the views of His Excellency on this momentous subject, and with this object we insert the following extract from a speech lately made at a public dinner given at Government House:—

"Drinking the health of the troops gives me an opportunity of saying before you, the officers of my government, the gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and other influential persons, here assembled,—that it is my intention to aggrandise a force to prevent such evils as I have alluded to, from ever again afflicting the inhabitants of this colony. We have men and means in abundance,—we want for neither courage nor energy to rally round the standard that may be planted for the defence of the colony,—but we do want laws and regulations for calling forth the people, if need be, in a just and equitable manner, so as not to occasion greater loss or inconvenience than is absolutely necessary, and less obnoxious than the old Commando system was. I would not interfere with the original Boers, as regards the Commando system; but I would modify it, for them, so that when a portion of them took the field the other portion should form a kind of second line, to protect the frontier within the colony. Therefore, gentlemen, it is my intention to lay before you, without delay, a plan for the formation of a species of Yeomanry throughout the colony, but most numerous upon the Eastern Frontier. And I trust so to organize this force that should the cursed trump of war ever again be sounded, every man will know the duty he has to perform; and while a cord of brotherhood will advance to repel the invader, the remainder, and by far the greater number, will be set to carry on the pursuits of peaceful industry, until the Colony be saved from those ruinous losses under the effects of which many of our rulers believe not our report. Oh that I had the Wilder ness a place of rest, of refuge from men of treachery and blood."

The lament of the farmers and Burghers in despair.

Men of Africa, East and West, Brothers. I have associated myself with you and I am one with you, and we all must be constitutionally free; and we all must be one, one head, one heart, one mind. I have thrown aside that horrid delusion that I had to endure in the first four months of my residence here, to speak of myself, but when I understood that you spoke for me, I did so. And now we are once more on the railroad in word and mind. Remember we must attend to fit. Oh what a bitterness of soul does God intend to visit on those, who have unjustly oppressed me. "But I hope that I will not always be witness to it." When wisdom leaves the Councils of the land, and frequently during the night when in bed, as well as I could, the best manner whereby you may and could have relief afforded you. What do you think, that at the departure of one Governor, though he committed mistakes for which he was the best Governor this colony ever had? and the arrival of another, that I could venture to speak to you; when all the candles of the world were bought up to blaze away, and light up our own dark path (how I wish that they had been lit up with prudence) how could any man venture to say a word? There was a great blaze that immediately admit, to the animal spirits that darkness. But how few amongst you reflect what he is about. Some light in their houses because the municipality orders them; others light up because they see their neighbours do so, and others again illuminate their windows, because they are afraid of compound fractures in their glass panes. But from whatever cause or motive they may have lit up, there was a great blaze, and reflection of light, and oh! how I would have rejoiced if it had caused to you reflection of mind. In such a great and general blaze of candles, I was afraid to address you, but I then reflected in my mind. Now that time is past, shall I be afraid to address you at this hour? No, NEVER. Only stand by me constitutionally and on my oath and honor, I shall, I must bring you constitutionally free. If I fail, attribute it not to the great reflection amongst you; but to the great and the general confusion, the want of unanimity. All men must be ONE MAN and ONE MAN must be the same as if he were ALL MEN, and where God sees you inclined to help yourselves, HE HAS PROMISED TO BLESS YOUR WORK. It was not to light up the thin administrator's path that the candles were bought; he knew well what he was about with the brass knob stuck upon one stick and the spear stuck upon another, and carried by two Dragoons

children, against utter demoralization and anarchy, and thus to secure them a peaceful life. We showed them how, in many respects, said privileges far exceeded those hitherto enjoyed by the inhabitants of the colony. We assured them that means would be devised for the education of their children, and for providing them with ministers of their own church. All those advantages appear, however, to have been slighted—and rejected, and for some time, at least, to be wholly thwarted by the line of conduct which a great number of those unfortunate men have been induced to adopt—which, if persevered in, threatens them with inevitable destruction,—and which must cause the more surprise, because the majority, or at any rate a large number of the Emigrants on the Riet and Modder Rivers, appeared to appreciate the professed boon, and repeatedly expressed their thanks for it.

It is impossible at present to determine the extent to which the rebellion may already have spread, but the general opinion appears to be that a great number of the Emigrants have taken no part whatever in it, whilst others only await an opportunity to withdraw from the violent rule now unfortunately exercised there.

As regards the first,—The Farmers on the Riet River—at least, we have learnt on good authority that the vestry there, having expressed their thanks for the commission, which on behalf of the Synod, had labored in those regions, to regulate the affairs of the church, has earnestly requested that other ministers might, in the same manner, be deputed to them, to dispense the means of grace. We trust these men will have adhered to this honourable principle, by keeping aloof from all interference or communication with the rebellious party, who, by their wickedness, attempt to overthrow lawful authority, and to plunge into misery and wretchedness themselves and those who may be foolish enough to allow themselves to be led astray by their infernal advice.

We hear that the Synodical Commission, after the receipt of the above request, and after having been informed by the Revd. Messrs. Murray and Albany of the necessity of deputing a second Commission, immediately resolved to comply without delay with the request of our expatriated farmers the march was the only law, and nobody enquired, or at least appeared to care, what was to become of those that were left behind. Want and privation, day, even utter desolation, were the inevitable results of such a proceeding, and the most heart-rending scenes presented themselves.

The injudicious, or rather arbitrary selections, had also a most pernicious effect on agriculture, and we think that we can safely assert that the last commando has been a greater scourge to it than any blight or failure of previous years. All traffic, moreover, was at a stand; ordinary credit had received a complete shock, and gloom and misery were perceptible on every hand. We well know that these things almost invariably attend the prosecution of war; but we also know full well that in our instance they were mainly, if not entirely, attributable—as far at least as the Western Division of the Colony was concerned—to the extraordinary requisition that was made, by virtue of the old system, to prosecute the late Kafir war.

Burgher duty, however modified—we readily admit this—is no agreeable task. We, at any rate, decidedly prefer the desk. But if the Parent Country be indeed unable or refuses to protect a Colony over which she claims sovereignty, and the law requires us to take up arms, we deem it a most important matter that we should also know on what terms and to what extent that duty is required of us.

The Draft Ordinance to be submitted to the Legislative Council will, we trust, sufficiently explain and decide those important points. For the present we deem it the safest course to abstain from further remark; but meanwhile we shall not refrain from laying before the public, and especially our country readers, everything that may tend to acquaint them with the views of His Excellency on this momentous subject, and with this object we insert the following extract from a speech lately made at a public dinner given at Government House:—

"Drinking the health of the troops gives me an opportunity of saying before you, the officers of my government, the gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and other influential persons, here assembled,—that it is my intention to aggrandise a force to prevent such evils as I have alluded to, from ever again afflicting the inhabitants of this colony. We have men and means in abundance,—we want for neither courage nor energy to rally round the standard that may be planted for the

NEW GOODS !!

TO TOWN AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

A RE now Landing from the "JANE PIRIE," a large Investment of British Manufactures, suitable for the Spring Trade, consisting of:

Moleskins of various qualities, Printed and Fancy Patterns, Drab, Black, Blue, Brown, Gentian, Sky and Cinnamon; Cotton Drills and Trowerscings in great variety.

Fancy Voerchitz, very rich new patterns, Stout Black and Colored Voerchitz, Shirting, Sheetings, Batas, Punjans, Bleched and Unbleched, of all qualities.

Cambrio Prints and Undresses, Printed Muslins, a large assortment of Muslin de Laines Alpachas, Coburg, Marmon, Oricas in plain, printed, shot, and fancy colors.

Handkerchiefs in Printed Cotton, Cambrie, Mufflers, Creavat, Malay, Verona and Berkley, Menno, Plaid and Nett Wool Shawls, Black and Brown Holland, Black and fancy Printed Selecias.

Furniture Checks, Chints and Linings, Quilts and Counterpanes, Dimity, Diaper, Huckabuck and Twilling, Russia Duck, White and Brown Drill.

Wagon Canvas. Duck Drucks and Trowsers,

Serge Shirts, Bow Cloaks, Flushings, Flannel, White and Green Baize, Ready-made Slip Clothing, Gent's White Regatta and fancy Shirts.

Blankets, Rugs, of all sizes, Printed and knotted Counterpanes, Jaccoonet, Cambrie, Book, Swan and Harness Muslins.

Cassimeres and Dosekins in Black, Drab, fancy Checks, stripes and plaid, superfine black, blue, and white; also, a large assortment of Gloves, Stocks, Brace, Hosiery, Tailors' Trimmings, Buttons and Sewing Silk.

Boots and Shoes, in Men's and Youth's, Blucher, and Clarence; Ladies' black and colored Lasting Boots, Ladies' Morocco, Patent Calf and Seal and Lasting Shoes, Children's Morocco and Patent Leather Shoes, Women's and Children's Carpet Slippers.

Stays, Lace Caps, and Head Dresses, Bridles, Flower Collars, Caps, and Habit Shirts, Silk Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs, Grenadiers and Montpensier Gauze, Ball Drives, very rich.

Gros de Naples, Satins, Velvets, 4-4, 5-5, 6-6 Crapse, rich Silk Bandannas, Black Silk Aprons and Mantillas, Gimp, Fringes, Robes, Trimmings.

Brooks' Real Cotton, Knitting Cotton, Crochet Cotton, Stitching Thread, Shoe Thread, all colored Thread, Dutch Tinder Boxes, Strike fire Knives, Spades No. 4, Par Lead, Shot,

Saddlery, Stationery, Perfumery, Loaf Sugar, Crushed Sugar, Sugar Candy, French Brandy, Gin, Port and Sherry, Sperm Candles, Yellow Soap, Starch, Blue, &c., &c.

THE WHOLE FOR SALE AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

Commissariat.

NOTICE.

MULES STRAYED.

THREE Mules, belonging to the Commissariat Wagon Train, having strayed from Kruis River, All Fieldcornets, Farmers, or other Persons finding the same, are requested to send them to the Commissariat Office, Cape Town, without delay, for which they will be liberally rewarded.

The Mules have the A (Broad Arrow) branded on their thighs.

They are supposed to be in the District of Tygerberg, or thereabouts.

Any Person detaining them will be prosecuted according to Law.

Commissariat Office, Cape Town, June 28, 1848.

CHARLES PALMER, Comm. Genl.

SALE.

In the Insolvent Estate of CHRISTOPHEL JOSEPH BRAND, of Cape Town.

ON SATURDAY next, will be sold at the Commission Sale of Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, G. son, Six Milk Cows, and a Peacock, belonging to the above Estate.

W. C. A. MOLLER, Sole Trustee.

Cape Town, 26 July, 1848.

PUBLIC SALE,

In the Insolvent Estate of ALBERTUS BERNHARDUS VAN NIKEER.

ON MONDAY, the 14th AUGUST next, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold on the spot, peremptorily to the Highest Bidder, with LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY,

The well known fertile Corn Farm called Brakfontein, situated at Poortleiningberg, District of Malmesbury, measuring 1300 morgen and square rods. It is sown with 25 muids of Wheat, and 15 muids of Barley, Rye and Oats, nearly the whole on fallow land and land of the second crop. It has the extensive and salubrious Pasturage for every description of Cattle, and the House and Buildings on the same are in excellent repair.

And at 10 o'clock on the same day,

The MOVEABLE EFFECTS, consisting of a Bullock Wagon, a covered Cart, 4 Ploughs, and 4 Harrows complete, Harness, Yokes, Ropes, Straps, and Riems, chaff and meal Bags, Sifters and other Tools, 2000 bundles of Thatching Straw, 24 Double Oxen, 10 Draught and Saddle Horses, Sheep and Goats, Tables, Chairs, Chests, Wardrobes, Bedding, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c., and a Baker's Trough, Brake, Table, Scales, Trays, and everything which belongs to a Baking Establishment.

ON TUESDAY, THE 15th AUGUST, At 11 o'clock precisely, ON THE SPOT, WITH LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY.

Certain piece of Land, with the House erected thereon, being part of the Erren "De Vrede" en "Bending," situated at the Paarl, near Zanddrift, measuring 1 morgen, 360 square rods, and 70 do. feet.

The Diagrams and Transfers may be seen and further information obtained at the office of Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPPT.

J. D. HAUPPT, Sole Trustee.

July 15, 1848.

Re-opening of Jessup's Original Dying Establishment.

WILLIAM JESSUP,

Silk & Woollen Dyer, Scourer, & Calico Glazer.

BEGS to apprise the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, as well as of the adjacent Towns and Villages, that he has resumed the above Business in all its branches, at No. 45, HOUT-STREET, near St. George's street, Cape Town, where all orders entrusted to him will meet with immediate attention. He begs to intimate that having made every arrangement that is necessary for the facility of Business, he trusts by assiduity, superior style of workmanship and low rate of charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE House at the corner of Long- and Short-market streets, (formerly belonging to E. A. BYNGS, Esq.) lately put in thorough repair. Enquire of the Proprietor

PROTECTEUR ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Shareholders in this Company are requested to attend a Special General Meeting to be held at the Office of the Company, THIS DAY, (Thursday), the 27th July, at 11 o'clock a.m., in order to elect a new Director, agreeably to the 23rd section of the Trust Deed, in the room of J. H. HOWMYER, Esq., LL.B., who has resigned.

By Order of Directors,

S. DE KOEK, Secretary.

Cape Town, 27th July, 1848.

Notice to Country Customers.

ALL OUTSTANDING debts due to the undersigned up to 1847, if not paid on or before the 1st September 1848, will be advertised, giving names in full with the amounts; and sold by public sale, on the Parade Cape Town, July 7, 1848.

ROBERT MUNTER.

Pleasant Town Residence,

No. 100 Loop-street.

TO LET.—The above mentioned House with a garden annex, private watercourse and every other convenience; well suited for a respectable Family. Application to be made at the Residence.

P. J. KOTZE.

Cape Town, July 25, 1848.

Guano.

A few tons of fine ICHABOE GUANO, for sale at the Stores of JOHN SNOOK, Strand street, Cape Town, 27th April 1848.

Notice of Removal.

A. W. & W. H. FLETCHER:
No. 2, Keizersgrach,
LATE 61, SHORT-MARKET STREET.

TO LET, the Store No. 19, Long-market street.—Apply to the above.

For Private Sale.

THE fertile little Farm called the "HERMITAGE," is agreeably situated about 5 minutes ride from the Village of Swellendam, and formerly the Residence of Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR. The Buildings on the Place consist of a Comfortable Cottage, substantial Outbuildings, among which a Building formerly used as, and again easily to be converted into, a Water Mill, for turning which a good Stream of Water is always available. Also a Smith's Shop, Castle Folds, &c. The Garden (well enclosed) is planted with a variety of Fruit Trees, among which a great number of beautiful Orange Trees.

The Pasturage is wholesome, and abundant throughout the year.

Further particulars may be ascertained from Mr. J. R. RATTRAY, Swellendam, or Mr. R. LE SUEUR, No. 19 Gravestreet, Cape Town.

J. T. JURGENS, Joint

PUBLIC SALE.

In the Estate of the late Widow LOUISA KOSVON.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Aug. next

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD,

BY THE RISE AND FALL,

WITH LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY.

1st. CERTAIN House and Erf situated in Loop-street, No. 59, containing spacious Upper and Lower Rooms, back Premises and large Yard, comprising every convenience for a Family Residence. The back Premises are all occupied and yield a good Rent.

2nd. Two fine Houses adjoining, in Peperstraat, now yielding a good Rent.

ALSO,

The Moveable Effects consisting of Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, &c. &c.

The above Property may be daily inspected.

J. G. STEGMANN, Test Executor.

M. G. L. STEYTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF

A beautiful and Extensive Farm.

In the insolvent Estate of GABRIELUS THOMAS VAN SCHALKWYK.

ON THURSDAY,

The 10th August 1848, at 11 o'clock precisely,

WILL BE SOLD ON THE SPOT,

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

WITH LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY and Bonus.

1. THAT VALUABLE Perpetual Quaint Farm "BRAKKE FONTEIN," situated at Koeburg, in the Cape Division, about 4 hours ride from Cape Town, in extent 475 morgen.

The arable Land on this Farm which is now sown with 30 muids Oats, 10 muids Wheat, and some Rye and Barley, is well known to be of superior quality and to have yielded the finest Crops. It is well supplied with good Water.

The Pasturage is extensive, abundant and wholesome for every description of Cattle, Sheep and Horses.

The Buildings are substantial and extensive, the Dwelling House containing every convenience for a family, and the Out-buildings every accommodation required for a farming Establishment.

And at 10 o'clock, on the same Day,

THE MOVEABLE PROPERTY,

CONSISTING OF

A covered Horse Wagon complete, two Bullock Wagons, one perfectly new, one open Cart, Chains, Ropes, Yokes and Straps, a set of Wagon Harness, &c. &c. Also two Ploughs, a Harrow, Pick Axes, Spades, Ladles, &c. A large Bell, Bellow, Hammer, Anvil, and every thing belonging to a complete Smock Shop, also:-

30 Excellent Draught Oxen, 4 Milch Cows and 3 Calves, 4 Geldings, 2 Mares and 2 Fillies, 20 Pigs,

A large quantity of Chaff and Straw.

Further, the usual assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a Stick-table, Chairs, Stretchers, and Pillows, a Washstand, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, Dairy Implements. Also, Wine Casks, Brass Cocks, a Gun, Sardines, Bridles and Whips, a Corn Hag, Shovel, Bags, Chests, &c. &c.

THE Pasturage is wholesome, and abundant throughout the year.

Further particulars may be ascertained from Mr. J. R. RATTRAY, Swellendam, or Mr. R. LE SUEUR, No. 19 Gravestreet.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Trustees.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE

LANDED PROPERTY.

In the insolvent Estate of CARL van de Kaap, Pilgrim

THE Undersigned, in his capacity as Trustee, will Sell, peremptorily to the Highest Bidder,

With Liberal Competition Money and Bonus.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th AUGUST next,

Executors of the above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold at the Farm Driefontein, Koeburg, the Moveable Property thereto belonging, consisting of Household Furniture, Agricultural Implements, Cattle, &c. &c.

A. F. GOUS,

P. C. F. GOUS,

A. CARSTENS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Farmers and the Public, that he has removed from Loop-street to New Market-street, behind the Town Market, at his Tanner's where he has opened a Shop, and offers for sale all sorts of tanned Leather of the best quality, and on moderate terms.

ALSO,

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Tobacco of sorts, Crockery and Earthenware, Flour, &c. &c., by wholesale and retail.

LILLEWISE,

Forage, Oats, Barley, Rye, Claff, Oat Sheaves, Hay, &c.

M. J. LOUW.

Cape Town, June 1, 1848.

N.B. Every description of Colonial Produce bought and exchanged.

MR. J. W. MOORRIES, Vendue Adm.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE LAND.

ABOUT 12 MILES FROM CAPE TOWN,

In the insolvent Estate of JOHANNES FRED. KIRSTEN.

